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## VIRGINIA BAR AT OLD POINT

Twelfth Annual Meeting of Association.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

An Able Paper on Virginia Consti-

MANY NEW MEMBERS

Allen Watts Speaks on the Burden of Government - Music by the Chamberlin Band a Pleasing Feature of the Meeting-Those Wno Are

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) FORT MONROE, VA., July 17.-Th twelfth annual meeting of the Virginia State Bur Association was called to orde this morning. About ninety member. were present at the opening, and others are arriving on every train and boat,

A new feature of this session is the music furnished by the Chamberlin Band This morning the time of meeting was announced by the sounding of the "as sembly" by the bugler, and at appropriate intervals various popular selections were rendered, adding much to the pleasure of

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.

The meetings are held in the beautiful and spacious ball-room of the Chamberlin, and spaceous nail-room of the Chamberin, which, like Coney Island, is "swept by ocean breezes." On the platform were seated at the opening President William A. Anderson; Professor Charles Noble Gregory, of the University of Wisconsin, the annual orator; Judge John W. Riely, Hon. John Goode, Captain John A. Coke, Hon, William B. Pettit and Mr. Jackson

Captain John A. Coke, as chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and announced that the chief business of the morning session would be

the president's address.

Colonel Anderson selected as his subject "Virginia Constitutions." In brief terms he sketched a history of the constitutions and amendments thereto which have been adopted by Virginia since 1776, and denounced the Underwood Constitution in most earlier terms. Then he nessed to most scathing terms. Then he passed to a discussion of the present Louisiana Con-

stitution.
MR. ANDERSON'S ADDRESS.

His address was, in part, as follows:

"Among the subjects which must always prove of especial interest to the members of our profession none can well be of deeper concern than the Constitution of the Government under which we live. An inderstanding knowledge of its provision and of the principles upon which they are founded is important to the clitzen, that he may comprehend the true nature of the Government of his country, the limita-

Government of his country, the limitations of its powers, and the reasons for those limitations.

"However true or untrue may be the assertion of the Declaration of Independence that 'all men are created equal,' or that of George Mason's 'Bill of Rights' that 'all men are by nature equally free and independent,' as to the individual man human exercisees and human history teach us that, as a rule, nations are not by nature free, nor have they been created equally free and independent. Freedom has been in the history of mankind, as a rule, the resultant of generar-tions of growth, of development, of train-ing, and of herole struggle. It is true that it is the right of man, and the object that it is the right of man, and the object of his legitimate aspiration, but it has not been long the possession of any but the highest races; and only those people can preserve it whose virtues entitle them to be self-governing freemen. Nor is it the form of their government which determines the political condition of a people, as to whether they possess the priceless boon of civil liberty. It is not the form, but the substance, not the theory, but but the substance, not the theory, but the fact, which determines the real char-acter of the political institutions of a country. It is well that citizens and patriots should never forget the apho-rism of John C. Calheun.

CORRUPTING INFLUENCE.

"That great thinker, in his "Disserta-tion on Government," which Mr. Glad-atone pronounced to be the ablest discussion of that subject which had ever come from the mind of man, declares: That which corrupts and debases the com-

That which corrupts and debases the community politically must also corrupt and debase it morally."

The subjects of a despotism who rest submissive under oppression will soon become servile and degraded. Nor can any people attain their highest moral, intellectual and material development unless they enjoy the biessings and the protection of the glorious liberty of free-flow regulated by law; nor will they permanently mossess such civil liberty unless manently possess such civil liberty unless they cherish and practise the virtues of morality, piety and patriotism. A sordid nation, sooner or later, will become a sub-ject nation. And yet, in the history of our race, freedom has been the handmand

of prosperity.
"From the earliest ages this study of "From the earliest ages this study of government has culisted the attention of the master minds of the human race. But it was left mainly to the men of our race on this continent and in Great Britain, during the past 130 years, to discover the true principles upon which good government rests, and to formulate them into a science, which, though from the nature of things it cannot be termed exact, has been so far developed as to be of incalculable benefit in the instruction and elevation of mankind.

"We cannot climinate God from any proper understanding of the principles of human government any more than we can

human government any more than we can leave Him out of account in any proper consideration of man's moral and mental constitution, duties and obligations

VIRGINIA'S FIRST CONSTITUTION. In traversing the field from which I might select a topic for the address which the by-laws of our Association require the President to make at this time, it seemed that some discussion of the Con-stitution of Virginia—historic and proposed would, in view of the early meeting of a convention to frame a new constitution for the State, as well as for the reasons I have already suggested, be ap-

On the 6th of May, 176, an event of signal moment in the doings of our race transpired in the ancient city of Williamsburg. A sovereign convention, chosen by the people of an independent State, met to frame the first constitution for the government of a free people. It had not, it

has been stated, been chosen distinctly for this purpose, but it was a sovereign convention, vested with supreme authori-ty, without any limit upon its powers, and it was not only its prerogative but its duty to establish a government for the State.

It was not only the first "constitution-It was not only the first "constitutional convention" which ever assembled in Virginia, but the first that ever met on earth to form a government by the terms of a written constitution for a free people. Fifty-four days afterwards "the first written constitution ever framed by an independent political society" was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Upon the roll were four men, any one of whom would have made illustrious any deliberative assembly of which he might be a member, and would have marked as an era, any age in which he lived. These

an era, any age in which he lived. These four were George Mason, James Madison, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson. There were other able and distinguished men there, the memory of whose talents, services and abilities have been enshrined n the hearts of the people of Virginia orever.
"Meeting in the midst of the natal

"Meeting in the midst of the natal throes of the American Revolution, it then gave to our fathers and to the world, a constitution of government which, as was so well shown in the admirable address of Judge Pryor before this Association in 1895, was not only 'the grand original of all subsequent State constitutions," but 'the model to which the architects of the Federal Government had recourse,' In it was for the first time expressed in he readrai dovernment had recourse, in t was for the first time expressed in concrete form the principle of 'checks and balances' in the formation of a free rovernment, which was afterwards still arther illustrated in the Federal Constition, and it also embraced that arrange-nt of what Mr. Calboun seventy-five ars later defined as 'concurrent majori-s,' and shows to be a limitation upon will of a democracy of a mere nu majority essential to the preser-of liberty." tion cannot be claimed for the

onstitution. In some of its provisions, orticularly in the apportionment of rep-sentation, it was doubtless very imper-

The election of the Governor by the The election of the Governor by the Legislature and that for the short term of one year, and the division of the executive power between the Governor and a privy council, were also found to be objectionable features. Another ground of objection was the requirement of a free hold qualification for suffrage, which soon aroused strong opposition.

The inequality in representation was doubtless to a measure unintentional.

doubtless in a measure unintentional.

It is to be remembered also that this convention had access to no reliable census of population, and that the basis adopted for the House of Delegates was the same upon which the convention itself had been relacated.

elected.
Under this Constitution, the people of Jirginia lived in freedom and happiness or fifty-four years,
"As population increased, the inequality

"As population increased, the inequality of the apportionment made in 1776, became more apparent. There were heard the mutterings of a storm, for the people of large districts of the State justify felt that they were the victims of flagrant injustice."

Finally, in 1817, an act was passed by the General Assembly, making the apportionment of representation in the Senate upon the basis of white population. The issue was pressed from year to year, till finally the Legislature, in 1828-23, yielded to the popular demand, and a convention was called to consist of four delegates from each of the twenty-four senatorial districts, so that it would be practically chosen upon the white basis of 1817. n upon the white basis of 1817.

THE SECOND CONSTITUTION. "This convention met in the City of Richmond on the 5th of October 1829. It was taken all in all, the ablest body of men which ever met in Virginia, excepting only the Virginia Convention of 1808, which adopted the Federal Constitution, and in most particulars it measured follows: most particulars it measured fully up to

that illustrious assemblage.

"In all the history of deliberative bodies of the English-speaking race, there have been few, if any, which, far the ability, learning, eloquence and original power, manifested in its proceedings and debates, have surpassed this memorable assemblage. The demands of the West were, that they should have equal representation with the white men of the East; that the negroes

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

# WAS HURT IN MAD RUSH FOR SAFETY

#### Runaway Horse Takes a Broad-Street Sidewalk and Causes a Panic Among Pedestrians.

Broad Street, from Second to Seventh, was a scene of wild excitement for a short time yesterday evening between 6 and 7 o'clock, and it seems little short of a miracle that some fatal accident did not

The usual crowd was out for an airing, and numbers of baby carriages were being rolled up and down the popular thorough-

Suddenly the thunder of iron-shod feet tion of all, and a large bay horse, to whom

tion of all, and a large bay horse, to whom was attached only the shafts of a vehicle, came down the northern slide of the street at break-neck speed.

Then there was a wild rush on the part of the crowd to reach places of safety. The horse kept in the middle of the sidewalk, paying no more attention to the throng than if they had been flies.

Near Saxth and Broad he ran into two ash-barrels on the edge of the walkway. Both were shivered to pieces, and for a moment a dense cloud of ashes obscured the movements of the beast. A little further down two nurses were rolling their further down two nurses were rolling their jouvenile charges along in go-earts. The horse made straight for them, and it seem-ed as though they must inevitably be trampled to pieces beneath his ponderous noofs. Men shouted wildly and women creamed, but none were in a position to

Providentially, however, the course of the animal was diverted slightly and he thundered by barely missing the carriages and their thay occupants, all unconscious

and their tiny occupants, all unconscious of their awful danger.

Near Seventh and Broad a young lady was in the path of the racer. Though terribly frightened she did not lose her powers of locomotion, but fied wildly into the nearest store with such impetuosity that a glass was shivered and her hand and arm conventy cut.

severely cut.

Meanwhile the wild career of the horse was stopped a short distance further on, the shafts, evidently the cause of his fright, were detached, and he was led back

up the street, followed by an admiring crowd of small boys. The young lady was taken into the drug-store of Mr. George R. Ewell, at No. 705 East Broad, and a telephone message sent for the ambulance, which quickly responded with Drs. Fisher and Crump in charge. The young lady gave her name as Miss

# TIEN TSIN CITY

TAKEN BY ALLIES

RICHMOND, VA.

They Suffered Heavily in Assault.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Chinese Troops Fire on Steamer and Wound an Officer-

HOPE HELD OUT FOR FOREIGNERS

Minister Wu Is Confident That the Ministers in Pekin Have Not Been Harmed, He Having Received a Message to This Effect-Li Hung Chang Has Sailed to Hong Kong.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 18.-4 A. M.-The news of the Manchuria disturbances is not regarded as justifying the serious view attributed by the Daily Mail's advices. Amur is boundary territory between eastern Siberla and Manchuria. The district has been the scene of local disturbances for a long time, owing to the provocative conduct of the Cossacks toward the 25,000 Chinese employed in the construction of the Russo-Manchuria Raliway.

the Russo-Manchuria Raliway.
Several serious collisions have occurred between the Cossacks and the Chinese troops. One happened several weeks ago when two Russian ofheers and sixteen men were killed. The extension of the Boxer movement to Manchuria has resulted in a great destruction of the raliway, compelling the Russians to withdraw their offiing the Russians to withdraw their officials. The Chinese tried to stop the Russian steamer Michael, carrying ammunition, and the steamer Selengal with the Russian frontier commission on board, from passing up the Amur at Algun. They fired on the steamers, wounding an officer and a few men, but the steamers reached Biagoveschensk. The local Chinese commander at Aigun seems to have sent the Russians a sort of ultimatum to quit Manchuria.

The Chinese, according to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, have Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, have thrown up fortifications and placed forty guns at a point twelve miles from Algun to dispute the progress of the Russians. The official Russian advices leave the inference that Blagoveschensk is still in Russian hands, the Russian losses during the bombardment being only three killed and five wounded.

the bombardinent and five wounded.

DEMAND RETRIBUTION.

The Amur Military District was mobilized a fortnight ago on a war feeting, and it is believed that the Russian forces there are fifty thousand men and a hundred and two guns. The Governor-General has now ordered the troops on the frontier to form

The Russian papers demand severe retribution for Chinese audacity in Manchuria, but they hold to the view that Russa nust persevere in her resolution to avoid

has disavowed the events in Manchuria on behalf of his government, and has pro-mised to make serious representations to Pekin regarding the consequences that will follow if the hostilities there do not

There is little further news from China this morning. The attack upon the native city of Ten Tsin was followed up so swiftly that the Chinese never had time to reorganize, and once their lines were broken, their retreat rapidly became a

Li Hung Chang has already left Canon. This causes the utmost anxiety for the safety of the Europeans there, as there are only two gunboats, one British and one American, at Canton, pending the arrival of a French gunboat.

#### TOOK THE CITY,

But Could Only Hold Positions Outside of the Walls.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, July 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing under date of July 17. says: graphing under date of July II, says:
"The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien Tsin on the morning of July 14, and succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the form: he forts.
"The Chinese were completely routed and

The Chinese were competely rotted and the allies took possession of the native city and its defenses.

"The total losses of the allies in the engagements of Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 80 killed or wounded. The casualities were greatest among the Russians and Jananese."

The casualties were greatest among the Russians and Japanese."

"The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, causing many large conflagrations, and finally silenced the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously. Then 1,500 Russians, assisted the majority against a formal transfer of Garmans and Franch. by small parties of Germans and French, assaulted and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embank-ment and the fort, the magazine of which the French subsequently blew up. A body of American, British, Japanese and Austrian troops then made a sortie and at-tacked the west arsenal, which the Chi-

rese had reoccupied. "After three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced, the Chinese fled. When the arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese the Americans, French, Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced to-ward the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese in-fantry and a mounted battery advanced, supported by the Americans and French. Despite valiant attacks, the allies were selvered to bold the positions varied out. Despite variant attacks, the affect were only able to hold the positions gained outside the wall preparatory to renewing the assault in the morning.

"The casualties susinined by the affect.

were exceedingly heavy, especially those to the Americans, French and Japanese. Several explosions in the native city were caused by the bombardment. The Chinese appear to have exhausted their supply of smokeless powder, as they are now using black powder."

Request the Powers to preserve it, as the consequences would affect Chinese and foreign commerce. Li Hung Chang is transferred to North China as Viceroy to Chi-Li. Hease transmit this dispatch to the ministers at other capitals."

SAVE TIEN-TSIN.

This dispatch, which is dated July 16th, was signed by Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chin-Tung, of Nankin, and Wu Chang, respectively, and also by Sheng. Director of Posts and Telegraphs at Shanghal. It was addressed to the Chinese Minister in London, and by him transmitted to Minister Wu under to-day's date.

In accordance with the request contains In accordance with the request contained in this cablegram. Minister Wu asked Secretary Hay to agree with the other Powers to preserve Tien-Tsin from destruction. The Secetary's answer was not made public, but Minister Wu fears that the destruction has already occurred. He regards the cablegram as authentic.

#### REMEY'S MESSAGE.

Reports the City and Ports of Tien Tsin in Dands of Allies.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July II.—Admiral
Remey this morning cabled the Navy
Lepartment that the city and ports of
Tien-Tsin are in the hands of the allies.
His list of killed and wounded is somewhat fuller than yesterday's report, but
still not entirely con niets. His dispatch still not entirely complete. His dispatch

"Che Foo, July 17, 1900, "To-day hope to get wounded from Tien-Tsin, either in hospitals at Taku or aboard Sclace. Communication very uncertain; foreign casualties apparently confirmed. Marines, Captain Davis, killed: Captain Lemley, Lieutenant Butler and Lecnard wounded: Army, Colonel Liseum, killed; Majors Roagan and Lee, Captains Neyes, Brewster and Bookmiller, Lieutenants Naylor, Lawton, Hammond and Waldron, wounded. Total killed and wounded report-ed 215; about forty were marines, but aumwounded. Total killed and wounded reported 215; about forly were marines, but aumber believed to be exaggerated; have office on shore especially to get authentic number and names, which will be promptly telegraphed; city and forts now in the hands of affices. Admiral Seymour returned to fleet; ranking officer ashore is Admiral Alexieff at Tien-Tsin.

(Signed) "REMEL."

(Signed) "REMET."
This bulletin was received at the Navy
Department early this morning, and was
copied for distribution about 9 o'clock. Before it was given out, it was decided to
make some change, the nature of which
was not disclosed, and the above copy flually given the public. ally given the public

#### LI HUNG LEAVES CANTON-

He Has Been Appointed Viceroy at

Che Li.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The State Department has bulletined the following:

"The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Consul McWade, at Canton, informing him that the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang satied to-day for Hong Kong. He received an edict last night appointing him Viceroy at Chi Li and commanding his immediate presence there. Fears are entertained at Canton that his absence may give occasion for disturbance of the peace, French gun-boats have arrived at Canton that his absence may

### French gun-boats have arrived at Can-EQUIPMENT OF THE FORCE.

Every Provision Possible Has Been Made for Comfort of the Men.

By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 17.—The AdjutantGeneral's office to-night made public a
detailed statement showing the provision

made by the War Department in the equipment of the expeditionary force sent by the United States to China. Every preparation that has been possible has been made by the Commissary General to secure an abundant and sult-able supply of food for the American forces while on shore, even though all communication should be blocked by the

ice during the winter months.

Troops leaving the States for China will carry a complete outfit of comfortable clothing in addition to their regulation clothing and tentage. The Chief of Ordnance reports that there

is an abundance of ammunition for smal arms and machine guns of rifle calibre on hand for a prolonged war on a large

Ample provision has been made by the ample provision has been made of the medical department for surgical and hospital appliances and attendants, and the Signal Corps will also be well repre-

#### NOT WITH RUSSIA.

The Daily Mail Says the Chinese Have Declared it Openly.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, July 18.—The Daily Mail publishes a sensational dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Monday, which asserts that there is no doubt that China has declared war against Russia.

"The Russian press." says the correspondent, "is restricted to the publication of efficial details, and the publication of many dispatches from the front has been probabiled. I hear, however, from a relia-

prohibited. I hear, however, from a reliable source that the Chinese troops and the Boxers selzed a Russian transport vessel laden with munitions near Algun (on the Amur River, about eighteen miles from the Russian frontier), killing almost

They next suddenly attacked and bombarded the town of Blagovenske (capital of the Amur Government on the Amur River). The garrison held out bravely, but was dually overwheimed. Nearly all perished and the town was burned."

#### All Hope Lost.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, July 17.—The French Consul at
Shanghal telegraphs under date of July
13th that the Taotal of Shanghal had communicated to him a dispatch from the

(Continued on Second Page.)

## BRISTOL HAS A SHORTAGE

#### Richmond's Expert Accountant Finds Discrepancies in the Office of Treasurer and Commissioners.

MINISTERS SAFE.

Message to Chinese Minister Says They
Were Well on July Ninth.
(By Associated Press).
WASHINGTON, July 17.—The text of the dispatch received by Minister Wu this morning and laid by him before Secretary Hay is as follows:
"The utmost efforts have been made to protect foreign ministers, who were well on the 13th (Chinese calendar, corresponding to our July 9th). If Tien-Tsin city should be destroyed it would be difficult to restore the same in 100 years.

I reasurer and Gommissioners.

(Special Dispatch to The Times BRISTOL, VA., July 17.—Henry B. Boudar, the Richmond accountant, employed to investigate the books of the city of Bristol, Va., made his report to the City Council to-day. As yet the council has taken no action.

Mr. Boudar states that his report shows a shortage in the office of Treasurer J. W. Owen, Jr., amounting to about \$1,000, after making reasonable credits. He also finis a shortage of about \$2,500 in privilege license funds for which he states Commissioner of the Revenue J. W. Frizzell fails to account

# THE GOEBEL LAW MADE THE ISSUE

WEDNESDAY. JULY 18. 1900.

In the Platform of Kentucky Republicans.

### YERKES THE NOMINEE

Chosen to Run for Governorship by Acclamation.

THREE PLANKS IN PLATFORM.

The First Denounces the Goebel Election Law, the Second Endorses the Philadelphia Platform and Nominees, While the Third Demands Protection for Americans in China

(By Associated Press.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 17-John Yerkes, of Danville, was nominated for Governor to-day by the Republican conven tion held in this city. A platform was adopted declaring the issue of the election to be the Goebel election law. The con-

vention adjourned within three hours. There were some anti-Goebel Democrats in the convention, but as to how many figures differ. In the Shelby county delegation there were, according to a statement made from the platform, 19 Demo-

crats.

The speeches made indicated a purpose to welcome into the Republican party all Democrats who are opposed to the Goebei election law.

There was no nomination to be made by the convention again.

by this convention except Governor, as this year's election in Kentucky is an ex-traordinary one to fill the vacancy in gov-ernorship made by the death of William Chairman Barnet, of the State Central

Committee, called the convention to order and presented Ex-Lleutenant-Governor John Marshall, of Louisville, for temporary John Marshan, V. Chairman, Judge T. Z. Morrow was made permanent chairman. Judge Morrow aroused the convention to a high pitch of enthusiasm in a short, but vigorous speech.

THREE PLANKS.

THREE PLANKS.

A platform was unanimously adopted containing three planks. The second and third, respectively, endorse the Palladelphia Convention and its nominees, and arged the government to protect Americans in Chian. The first plank deals with the State issues. It says:

"The first duty of Kentucky citizenship is to repeal the Goebel election law, which is the source and continued strength of the wrongs done in this State. A vote of confidence next November in men who are all usurpers of office and who have for years past been acting together to thwart the declared will of the people will be accepted as a vote of confidence in the election law that is a blot on our statute books. The Goebel law must be abolished, or Republican institutions must be surrendered. The Goebel law must be abolished, or Republi-can institutions must be surrendered. The convention invites all friends of civil liberty and social order to unite with the Repub-licans of Kentucky in securing the repeal of the Goebel election law and the preser-vation of the liberties of the people."

BY ACCLAMATION. BY ACCLAMATION.

After the adoption of the platform, former Governor Bradley nominated for Governor Hon. John W. Yerkes. Governor Bradley plunged into Kentucky's political affairs. He inferentially criticised the plea of lack of jurisdiction by the Federal couris in the contest for the State officers. When he said that ne was for revolution, if revolution were necessary to preserve liberty in Kentucky, the delegates stood up and velied.

The nomination of Mr. Yerkes was made by acclamation. The convention stood on ts feet for several minutes when it caught ight of the nominee. Mr. Yerkes thanked the delegates for the

honor of the nomination, and accepted "with the full realization of the responsi-bility incurred." ounty incurred."

At the conclusion of Mr. Yerkes' address the convention adjourned.

### BRYAN VIEWS-

Thinks Many Opposed to Silver Will,

Thinks Many Opposed to saver Will,
Nevertheless, Support the Ticket.

(By Associated Press.)

LINCOLN, NEB., July 17.—W. J.
Bryan's attention was called to-day to the fact that some anti-imperialists had announced that they would be opposed to him on account of the silver plank in the platform, and he was asked as to whether this fact would seriously affect the anti-

this fact would seriously affect the anti-imperialist vote. He said: "Several gold standard opponents of imperialism have already announced their in-

perialism have already announced their in-tention to support the Democratic ticket, although the Anti-Imperialistic League has not acted officially.
"In such a matter each individual is governed by his own views as to the rela-tive importance of the issues. The Demo-cratic platform declares the question of imperialism to be the paramount issue.

"If any opponent of imperialism refuses to support the Democratic ticket because of the silver plank it must be because he considers the money question more im-portant than the Philippine question; that is, he prefers a gold-standard empire to a bimetall'e republic. When the test comes I believe that those who adhere to the doctrine that government derives its power not from superior forces, but from the consent of the governed, will vote our ticket and endorse the silver plank. A large majority of the Democrats believe that a restoration of bimetallism will prove a blessing, but the anti-imperialists who dispute this will admit that any evils that might arise from idmit that any evils that might arise from b metallism could be corrected more easily than the evils which would follow from the deliberate endorsement of militarism and imperialism."

#### OVATION FOR ROOSEVELT-1

The Governor Addressed an Enthusiastic Crowd at St. Paul, (By Associated Press.)

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 17.-Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, addressed a most enthusiastic crowd in the Auditorium in this city to-night. Thousands of people besieged the doors of the bull two hours before they were opened. Thousands of persons surged about the streets, unable to gain entrance.

Governor Roosevelt was received with wild applause. When he finally was able to make himself heard he returned thanks

the honor, for it was a club of young men, and young men stood for much.

### N) EXTRA SESSION.

Congress Will Not Be Convened Unless

Congress Will Not Be Convened Unless Conger Be Dead,

(Ex Associated Fress.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A decidedly more hopeful feeling with regard to the Chinese situation was apparent in all administration circles this evening.

The arrival of the President and the Special Cabinet meeting, called to consider the situation, were the features of the day.

The Cabinet meeting, called to consider the situation, were the features of the day.

The Cabinet met at 2:19 this afternoon, less than an hour after the President reached the White House. There were present Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Secretary Long. Secretary Gage and Postmaster-General Smith.

At the conclusion of the meeting, which insted two and one-half hours. Secretary Root gave out the following statement:

"The President has determined that the facts now known to us do not require or justify the calling of an extra session of Congress. Should future developments indicate that he is unable to do what is required with the means now at his command, and the action of Congress is necessary to furnish either men or money or authority he will not hesitate to call it to-

sary to furnish either men or money or authority, he will not hesitate to call it to-gother." The administration, it can be definitely stated, has set in motion some machinery by which it is confidently predicted absolutely authentic news as to the fate of our Minister and other foreigners at Pekin, will be ascertained. That a definite statement of the situation in Pekin is daily, if not hourly, expected, can be stated with the utmost positiveness. Its receipt will probably be the factor in determining the future course of this government. If Minister Conger has been murdered, an extra session of Congress seems inevitable.

Secretary Root furnished to the Cabinet a summary of the troops available, not The administration, it can be definitely

Secretary Root furnished to the Caliner a summary of the troops available, not only in this country but in Cuba, and gave it as his opinion that between 19,000 and 12,000 troops in all could be spared for service in China. These reinforcements are to be rushed through at the earliest possi-

bla moment.
General Heywood, who commands the Marine Corps, explained that under existing law the full strength of the Marine Corps is 6.000, but the enlistments at the present time aggregate only about 5.000. This makes an additional 1,000 marines who can be brought into the service. Secretary Lang directed General Haywood to tary Long directed General Heywood to retary Long directed General Heywood to use his utmost endeavors to complete the recruiting of the additional Loos marines. It was decided also that the battalion of marines, 5,000 in number, who were to have left for the far East at the end of the month, should go forward next Sunday in command at Major Franchish Dickinson

menth, should ge forward next Sunday in command of Major Randolph Dickinsen. A cablegram to Admiral Remey, calling for additional information upon which to act, was formulated at the Cabinet meeting and dispatched at one.

Another meeting of the Cabinet may be he'd to-merrow. It is the intention of the President to return to Canton on Thursday evening, unless his presence here is deemed necessary at that time. ecessary at that time

#### Moore's Sentence Stands.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, July 17—The appelate divison of the Supreme Court to-day handed
own a decision affirming the judgment le vs. William A. E. Moore, of Cleveland, ple vs. William A. E. Moore, of Clevenia, Ohio, who was convicted of "baggering" Martin Mahon, and who was sentenced to 19 years in prison. His wife, Fayne Strahan Moore, escaped by the unwillingness of her alleged victim, Mahon, since dead, to testify against her.

### Christian Endeavorers.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 17.—Although now and then young ladies were carried out of the crowded meetings fainting and overcome by heat, the enthusiasm marking the World's Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, at the Alexandria Palace Grounds, was to-day as strong as ever.

as strong as ever. Secretary John Willis Baer strongly de-manded that arbitration between Great Britain and America be made compui-

sory.

The leading event of the day was the temperance demonstration.

## A DOG STEALS SILVER SPOONS

Though Detected and Hotly Pursued, He Made Off With the Booty, and Cannot Be Found.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NORFOLK, VA., July 17.—A dog entered the jeweiry store of R. W. Woodley here this evening and stole a dozen silver spoons, worth \$15 a dozen. The spoons, rolled in a flexible case, were taken from the jewelers safe.

Shortly before this the dog stole a large spoons from Holmes' drugsstore. He fled.

rolled in a flexible case, were taken from the jewelers' safe.

Shortly before this the dog stole a large sponge from Holmes' drug-store. He fled, and although detected stealing the spoons and pursued, escaped with his booty and has not yet been found.

This dog was accompanied by two blind mendicants, a man and woman, who had also with them another dog, which photed them about. He led the blind by a chain into the stores, while the loose dog, evidently trained to steal, roamed about in search of booty, which once secured, he fled with and secreted.

When detected stealing the spoons the salesman who was attending the mendicants, accompanied by a crowd, pursued the thieving dog. The two dogs and the beggars escaped. Detectives have sought them in vain.

them in vain.

#### HEAT KILLS OLD SOLDIER.

Contest in the Newport News Council Over Offices.

Over Offices.

(Special Dispatch to The Times NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 17.—John Sivers, an old soldier from the Home was found in a dying condition in Phoebus this afternoon. He had been drinking, but it is believed that the intense heat of the day was the immediate cause of his death.

death.

The contest over the election of Cify Engineer and City Attorney materialized in the council to-night, but the contestees received ne consideration at the hands of the city fathers, the latter adopting their minutes by the vote of 11 to 3. This was a test vote. The matter will now be taken to the courts, it is said.

### Kumassi Relieved.

(By Associated Press.) FUMSU, July 17.—Kumassi has been re-leved by the column under command of lieved by the colu Colonel Wilcocks.

LONDON, July 17.-The Colonial Office announces the receipt of a telegram from Colonel Stuart, of Cape Coast, Africa, saying that an apparently authentic measurement of Cape Coast, Africa, saying that an apparently authentic measurement confirms the reported relief of Kumassi on July 15th.

### Rural Free Delivery.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, July 17—The Postoffice Department has established rural free delivery service at Raleigh, North Caro-lina, to begin August 1st. Three carriers for the reception that had been tendered him here to-day. Especially he thanked the Roosevelt Club for its choice of a name and a uniform. He was pleased at will serve an area of 52 square miles.

## HE THREATENED TO KILL GOEBEL

Powers Agreed to Do it it No One Else Would.

#### TO KILL DEMOCRATS.

The Mountaineers Were Taken to Frankfort for This Purpose.

#### TESTIMONY OF FINLEY ANDERSON

The Witness Became Considerable Confused on Cross-Examination. Lucy Brock Testified That Powers Told Her the Plan to Take the Men to Frankfort Was Taylor's Idea

(By Associated Press)

GEORGETOWN, KY., July 17 .- In the trial to-day of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting. Finley Anderson testified that on January 24th Caleb Powers told him the crowd of mountaineers which was being organized was going to Frankfort to Intimidate the Legislature, and if necessary to kill enough Democrats to give the Republicans a ma-

jority. He said: "Powers told me Goebel would never live to be Governor, and said he (Powers) would kill him if nobody else would."

Witness said he heard Powers and others talking about Goebel wearing a coat of mail, but some of them said he could be killed anyway.

Powers was in conference with ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, Warden Golden, Robert Noakes and others, BECAMH CONFUSED. On cross-examination the witness be-time founderably confused, admirting that he had called on Colonel T. Campbell, I counsel for the prosecution, in Cin

of counsel for the prosecution, in Chremnath.

Witness admitted seeing a person in Cincinnati, but denied that it was due to his wildgaress to testify in this case.

Lucy Brock, of London, testified that she knew the defendant well and had corresponded with him for over two years past. Powers called on her in January. He told witness he was getting up a crowd of 1,000 mountain men to go to Frankfort, so that in case the Democrats robbed them of the State office they could take care of themselves.

Witness said Fowers told her the plant to take the 1,000 mountain men to Frankfort, was Governor Taylor's creation.

Senator Newton Franker, of Shelby county, who was standing between the Executive and Executive buildings when the assessination occurred, declared the shots were undoubtedly fired from the Executive building.

Captain Hawn, of the Barbourville Milltary Company, testified as to the conversa-tions between himself and the Powers brothers touching the movements of the company. John Powers asked him if he would not turn over the company to end of the fleutenants, and he agreed to do so. Calek, Powers told him he wanted the

of the lieutenants, and he agreed to do so, Caleb Powers told him he wanted the company and other mountainears to go to Frankfort for the effect it would have on the Legislature.

Captain Walts, of the Wiklamsburg company, also told of a conversation with John Powers relative to taking his company to Frankfort. He declined to do so except under orders.

### VIRGINIA PHARMACISTS.

The Association Met at Ocean View Last Night.

Last Night.

(Special Dispatch to Th. Times.)

NORFOLK, VA., July 17.—The Virginia Pharmaceutical Association met at Ocean View to-right in th. ball-room of the Ocean View Hotel. There were about fifty members present, and many more are expected to arrive to-morrow.

The convention was at 9 o'cleck called to order by President Ely, of Suffolk. After prayer, Dr. John W. Thomas, principal of the Norfolk School of Pharmacy, delivered an address of welcome. This was responded to by Mr. M. E. Church, of Fails Church, Va., chairman of the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Association. Several distinguished visitors were then introduced, one of whom, Mr. S. N. Jones, of Louisville, Kentucky, president of the National Real Druggistis Association, announced that he will to-morrow defler an address touching matters of vital interest.

address touching matters of vital interest to the Association.

The president's address, it was agreed, should be made the first order for to-morrow morning at 19 o'clock, when the convention will reconvene. The session for to-day then closed.

### SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Local.

-Plans laid for entertainment of firemen.
-With one exception all Council committees organize.

—Runaway horse causes a panic and one person is hurt.
-Stewart H. Ford again sues for a

-Mission Board takes action.
-Innocent man in penitentiary.
-Governor Tyler leaves for his home in Pulaski. -Tazewell Republicans elect delegates instructed for General James A. Walker -The Virginia Bar Association at Olf Point. Splendid address on Virginia con-stitutions. State.

stitutions.

—Democrats and Republicans in Smythe elect delegates. General Walker makes 2

warm speech.
-Shortage in municipal offices in Eristol. Va.

-Fauquier county farmers have a pro-hably fatal fight.

-Virginia Press Association in session at Old Point.

## General.

The Goebel election law made the chief issue by the Kentucky Republicans who nominated Yerkes for Governor.

-Witness in Goebel murder trial testifies that Powers threatened to shoot Goebel if no one else could be induced to do it.

do it...

—Mallory Line steamship ashore on dangerous coast of Long Island.

—Bryan thinks many opponents of silver will nevertheless support Democratic ticket. Foreign. -Tien Tsin city taken by the allies after

Then I sin city taken by hard fight.

—I.i Hung Chang leaves for Pekin in an effort to save the foreigners if they be yet alive.

—The insurrection is spreading in Province of Manchuria.

—Minister Wu confident that the ministers are unharmed.